The following considerations on bathing, are gleaned from several useful works. [N. Y. Statesman.

The bath is one of the greatest luxuries known to the inhabitants of a warm climate, and while it procures for us the most agreeable sen sations, relieves the irksomeness of a licated atmosphere, affords the pleasantest pastime; & contributes greatly to the promotion of cleanliness & health. The Egyptians, it appears by Mr Savary a Letters on Egypt. are passionately fond of bathing, and there are no people on earth who are so little afflicted with asthmatic complaints rheumatism or cutaneous disorders.

Cold baths are those of a temperature varying from the 33d to the 36th degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The general properties of the cold bath consist in its power of contracting the animal fibres, while it dissipates the calorick (or matter of heat) that exists between their interstices, and thus effects a greater approximation of the particles, which were before dilated and relaxed by heat. That such is the natural influence of cold, cannot be doubted; and hence this species of bath, by its powerful action on the whole system, is one of the most important medicinal remedies presented by the hand, and, as it were, supplied by the very bosom of na-

Cool BATHS may be called those of a temperature between the 56th and 76th degree of Fahrenheit's scale. They are of great service in all the cases where cold bathing has been recommended, and require nearly similar precautions. As their influence however, on first em

tering them is less violent, though their subsequent effect may be attended with equal advantages, it follows, that persons of a delicate organization may resort to them with greater safety.

With respect to rules for cold bathing we shall only remark, that notwithstanding its effects are less perceptible while the body contimues in the water, it is necessary that the bather on coming out of it should be wiped dry with the greatest expedition, to prevent catarrhal effects.

WARM BATHS are such as have a temperature above the 76th, and not exceeding the 96th, or 98th, degree of the thermometer before mentioned. There are various springs to which nature has given this temperature, the most beneficial to the human body .- But whether the tepid bath of this description be natural or artificial, it is equally conducive to the restoration of energy. though its effects have, till lately been little understood. Physicians, as well as patients, have hitherto been too generally accustomed to consider a warm bath as weakening to the body, and used only for a removal of certain diseases, especially those of the skin. Experience, however, has amply proved, that there can be no safer and more efficacious remedy, in a variety of chronick or inveterate complaints, than the warm bath, if properly used, and continued for sufficient length of time.

dy as has been erroneously assert. ed. it has on the contrary a cooling effect, inasinuch as it obviously abates the quickness of the pulse, and reduces the pulsations in a remarkable degree, according to the length of the time the patient continues in the water. After the body has been overheated by fatigue from travelling, violent exercise, or from whatever cause, and likewise, after great exertion or perturbation of mind, a tepid bath is well calculated to invigorate the whole system, while it allays those tempestuous and irregular motions which otherwise prey upon, and at length reduce the constitution to sickness. Its softening and assuasive power greatly tends to promote the growth of the body; on which accounts it is peculiarly adapted to the state of such young persons as manifest a premature disposition to arrive at a settled period of growth; and it has uniformly been observed to produce this singular effect in all climates.

HOT BATHS are those which have a temperature above 98 or 100 degrees of Fahrenheit, and are occa-sionally increased to 110 or 120 degrees or upwards, according to the particular nature of the case, and constitution of the patient There can be no stated rules laid down for its use, as every thing depends upon the peculiar circumstances of the patient. No prudent person will, we trust, have recourse dom: and, yo generous and gallant rious. More than 3000 of their to a hot bath without medical advice. spirits, who feel for your swords, miss were left dead on the field.

SKETCHES.

From the Address of Mr. Custis to a company of gentlemen from Washington and Georgetown, and their guests, who held a rural free, on the 4th of July, on the

grounds of Arlington. IRELAND. The sun of Heaven miles sweetly on the natal day of our country's Independence. Millions of uplifted hands, and of grateful hearts, bid it all hail! With pious thanksgiving for the blessings of civil and religious liberty which we enjoy, let us implore that like blessings may descend upon nation and nation, till they shall embrace the whole family of men.

To Southern America, we offer the gratulation of brotherly love. To the land of ancient liberty, the land of Leonidas, we breathe all our sympathies in the glorious struggle, all our hopes, our prayers, for her success. And have we no prayer for poor Ireland?-Ire. land, who, in the day of our trial, cheered us from her heart, mourued in our defeats, rejoiced in our victories, and whose sons gave to our aid their bayoncts and their blood. Tell me of the field, from the snowy heights of Abraham, where her Montgomery poured forth his gallant soul, to the last battle of Greene in the torrid regions of the South-tell me of the field where an Irishman did not fight, an Irishman did not die for America's liberty! Land of the brave, home of the oppressed-may you yet become the home of the Perhaps the master spirit who shall ride in oyour whirlwind, and direct your storm," who shall wield the avenging sword of your deliverance, and beat your chain, now stumbers in the morn of

innocence, esome infant Washing ton." Oh, mighty be his growth till the noble boy, feeling the divine influence of freedom on his soul, shall burst from his cradle to grapple with the Numean Lion .-Much injured, much enduring prople, on this auspicious day, with the dome of the Capitol in our view, and from the shade of this venerable canvas, under which Irishmen oft have sat in council, in the days when we toiled for freedom, and before which how oft have Irishmen bled, to make, "that freedom ours," we bid you not despair. The march of liberty is be yond all human ken. Tis the march of the mind! What barrier can resist its giant force! what alliance of power can long impede its progress! See how vast a continent rejoices in the sunshine of its benign dominion. See how many altars burn with its sacred fire, and hear the millions who shout hosaunales to its praise! The world of Columbus received from its unnatural parents, only oppressions and crimes. It has abjured its cruel parentage, received in adoption by national liberty, it rises fast to prosperity and grandeur, and affords an home for the wanderer, an asy-

lum for his wrongs. And shall this great example. this sublime truth, be much longer hidden from mankind? Will this still stream of happiness be confined by the mounds which tyrants may Instead of heating the human bo- calse? No; it will gather in its course, till, with the might of Niagara, raging, foaming, it will burst all bounds, and harry resistless to its end! And can that voice be hughed, which proclaims, that man is. and ought of right to be free, first heard in whispers in our olden day, now speaking in thunder, till a continent resounds, and the condor startles from his cloud cant' evry. on the Chimborazo? , Health and success to the Emerald Isle, our country's friend in our country's utmost need! May she soon be relieved from the lion's grasp, for the lion is of a kind which fondles 'ere it kills, whose blandishments clure but to destroy"-while the Eagle will suffer the smallest bird to wing its wonted way, and to warble its hymns of praise, in the pure melody of nature, the song of the soul -and when Ireland shall strike her Tharp to the wild notes of Erin and Liberty, the ocean breeze will bear to her shores the prayers of Americans, to cheer her in her glorious struggle, and hall her regenerate in the rights of mankind!

LAPAYETTE. God save my country! She ranks pre-eminent among nations. Will presumptuous Europe now say that Republics are ungrateful! The triumph of Lafayette is a beacon fire, which blazes fierce and high, whose glare will penetrate the darkness of despotism, and light the world to free-

but fear from the magnitude of the effort, learn from the history of this great and good man-

"Still in the paths of vices to persevere,
"From rather or present ills despair,
"For bicantile ever wait by returned deed,
"And the a late, a save reward succeeds."

Learn from his great example, that, although misfertunes may as sail you, and the damps of dunge ons depress you, still "tho' a late, a sure reward succeeds," which you may learn from the history of your own times; for, if, like him, you shall return in the winter of life, to the country which, in your spring time, you toiled and bled to save, your paths will be strewed with flowers, and a triumph await you, greater than Rome gave to her Cæsars in the meridian of her pomp and power.

Soon shall we hear the veteran's ast adieu-soon will he gaze upon the retiring shores of America, and with tear-tilled eyes bestow his blessing upon that country, whose fabric of independence, in his youth he fought and bled to raise, and whose freedom and happiness will cause his grey hairs to descend peaceful and honoured to the grave. Oh may the "winds of Heaven" not visit his bark "too roughly," but with kindest breath swell the bosom of his sail, and the guardian genius that protect the good and just," be an ever wakeful Palinurus to guide his helm.

And when the good old man shall reach that home, where all the so-cial and domestic virtues will cheer the calm, unclouded evening of his days, how oft will his thoughts, in fond remembrance turn to us, & as his grand children climb his knee, He will tell them of his last visit to the great Benullic, to the tomb of of multitudes t fish in Concord reey, of our nation's gratitude.

Bolivas -Fill high your cups! fill for a glorious pledge-health to Bolivar, the deliverer of his country! Pre pare your wreaths, and with the leaf of victory entwine that of virtue.

Soon will the Southern wave bear to regenerate Colombia, the homage of all the Americans, in the reliques of their immortal chief. The medal bestowed in commemoration of the illustrious' life and actions of the Patriarch of Liberty, has been preserved with pious and filial care, till another, Washington has arisen, for the deliverance of his country, the benefactor of mankind; it descends, to the most worthy, and ch may it continue to descend, till it shall return to its antient home, there being no longer a people to liberate, a liberator to reward In tolen of our love for the great and good of other countries, we send to the Liberator a national keepsake, a lock of our patriarch's hair, gathered from amid the laurels, which bound the purest, the noblest brow of created man.

With us there remains an eve present memorial of the paternal chief pure and lasting as gold, deeply graven, as if with the graver's poin This Empire. The most faithful commentary in his life. The proudest manusoleum to his memory.

Niay we not expect, that soon the

Hero of the South will quit the ten-ted field, and, seeking the retirement of a Mount Vernon, consummate his glory, in the walks of a private citi-Illustrious man! Amidst the shades of such a retirement, serene and happy will be the remainder of a life, so truly devoted to the service of your country, the cause of mankind, and when thou shall sink to rest, what escutcheon can adorn the trophied tomb, or title consecrate thy fame to immortality, like that name imperishable as thy Andes, that never dying name born with the lisp of infancy and blessed in the grandsire's tale; that "spirit-stirring" name which shall arouse the Patriot to strike for his country, cheer the patriot, while struggling in the midst of despair, and be re echoed along the charging line, in Liberty's last agony.

Ilear, Liberator, the shouts which

arise from the venerable Pretorium of Freedom! 'Tis the ever memora ble day of American Independence, and Americans with triumphant ac claim, hail from their hearts, Bolivar the Deliverer, the Washington of the South.

GREEK VICTORIES.

On the 11th of May the Greek fleet commanded by the brave Canaris, who was in the advance guard with a fire ship, favoured by a southerly wind, attacked the Egyptians. Cana ris threw himself among them and was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of their frigates; two other fire ships attached themselves to other vessels, and in this way, fire was com municated through the whole fleet .-The consequence was the destruction of more than sixty vessels burnt, sank, and run ashore. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha perished in this battle.

In May a great battle was fought in the heighbourhood of Navaria, in which the Greeks were entirely victo rious. More than 3000 of their ene

DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL. Extractof a letter from Kingston, Ulster county, dated July 15, 1825.

"I returned fast evening from the celebration of the first commence. ment of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It was a very imposing scene, and was conducted in a man ner gratifying to the feelings and wishes of all present.

The address of Philip Hone, esq. the president of the company, was very forcible and appropriate, and was delivered with a grace and ease seldom witnessed in gentlemen not accustomed to speaking in pub-

An immense concourse of people attended, with several strangers of distinction. I regret that the proceedings of the day, the oration and toasts, cannot be prepared for this day's mail.

Fancy to yourself 4 or 5000 people, in a beautiful valley, about a mile wide, (the lofty mountains of Shawaugunk bounding the view to the east, and the noble range of the Alleghany to the west) witnessing in adoring silence, the first cum mencement of a work, carried on by individuals, the magnitude of which is not exceeded, if equalled in any part of the world, and you will, yourself, acknowledge, that it must have been a sight worthy to look upon.

By the 1st of September, 1826. hoats will pass from the Hudson to the Delaware. Water lime is found in abundance."-N. Y. Advocate.

EFFECTS OF HEAT .--gentleman of respectability informs us that the excessive heat of the weather has occasioned the death Such an incident, it is said, occurred in the same place about forty Bost. Courier vears since.

David Patterson, esq. of Orange county, N. C. lately liberated 11 likely slaves, who have sailed for Liberia.

From the National Intelligencer. NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. Monday, July 18.

The argument of Com. Porter's Counsel, in support of the objections formerly stated, to the second charge and the specifications of the same, was again read in open court. The Court was then bleared to deliberate, as it appeared, whether the Judge Advocate's answer to the argument of the Commodore's counsel should be delivered in open court: and it being determined that it should be so, the Judge Advocate proceeded to deliver a written argument, containing a very elaborate justification of the charge and specifications in question, in answer to the various objections taken by the counsel; and to the reasons and authorities advanced by the counsel in support of the same. Upon the conclusion of which, the court was again cleared, and, after considerable deliberation in conclave, was opened; and their resolution was announced to refer the question of the sufficiency of the charge and specifications, to the Attorney-General, and also another question, upon a point raised by the Judge Advocate in his arguther the objections, ta by the Commodore's counsel to the legal sufficiency of the charge and specifications, were not to be treat. ed as a demurrer in a court of common law; which admitted the truth of the fact charged-so that if the objections to the legal sufficiency of the charge were overruled, the fact was to be held as conclusively admitted, and to be followed by sentence of condemnation, as of course. A request was then made, on the

part of Com. Porter's counsel, for leave to reply to the argument of the Judge Advocate. This request was stated as a more renewal of that submitted at the time the objections were originally given in, and was again urged, upon new grounds suggested by the course taken by the Judge Advocate in his answer. and by the resolution of the court to refer the question to the Attorney-General. It was said that the remarks of the Judge Advocate, in the course of his argument, insinuated certain imputations upon the conduct of the accused or his counsel, in the course of the trial; and, as those imputations were to go upon the record, it was proper that the emphatic contradiction, which was ready on the part of the accused, should be recorded along side of them; that if the arguments, for or against the objections were to be laid before the Attor. ney-General, it was proper the entire views of the respective parties business.

should be submitted; which co not be done, unless a cruly at the grounds taken by the late Advocate were admitted. Some et. Advocate were animited. Some et-plantations ensued, about the sea-posed imputations upon the conder of the defence—and it was under-stood that these explanations a mounted to a complete duarent of such imputations. The cour determined (after being cleared a deliberate) not to receive any reply to the argument of the Judge Ar

Tuesday, July 19, 1825. The answer of the Attorney de neral to the request of the court through the Secretary of the Nay, for his opinion on the questions stated yesterday, was read by the Judge Advocate. The Attorney. General explains the legal duties of his office, as being restricted to the giving of opinions, whenever requested by the President of the U. States, or any of the Heads of Da partments, upon questions comec. ted with the discharge of their raspective functions. An opinion't regulate the decision of a court martial, or any question judicially before it, is not supposed to be within the sphere, thus described of his proper office; and, therefore, he thinks, not only that he cannot be officially called upon for such a opinion, but that it would be highly improper for him to act officially on any such question.

Commodore Porter then statel to the Court, that seeing the delay and probable embarrassment likely to arise from his persisting in the objections, in their present shape, he had concluded to withdrawthea; and prayed leave to carry that determination into effect, by a writer explanation of the operative consilerations and inducements which had brought him to the conclusion now announced. "This was acquiesced in by the court; and no other business being ready, the court idjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when Com. Porter is expected to deliver in his formal waiver of the objections, in their present shape, accompanied by his reasons for the measure, and to tender himself rea-

dy to proceed with the trial. Wednesday, July 20. Commodore Porter deliveredis

the written exposition (promisel yesterday) of his motives and ressons for withdrawing his prelimina. ry objections to the second charge and its specifications. In counts rating his reasons for this step, be took occasion to mention his having been precluded from reply to the argument of the Judge Advocate, noticed in yesterday's paper, and to suggest that, as that document had commented upon sundry parts of his conflict and motives, having no necessary connection with the particular subject-matter of the atgument, and had commented on he same in a style that it behored his honour and the justice of his cause, to answer; he had found it necessary to reserve the reply to his final defence. The paper was going on to show how and whyths document had laid Com. Porter usder a necessity to reply to the same in his defence, when the reading of the paper was interrupted by an objection from the Judge Advocate, hat it was commenting on his atgument, and therefore transgressed the rule precluding a reply to it-Upon this objection the court vis cleared, and, after considerable deliberation, its resolution was sanounced that certain parts of the paper, commenting on the Judge Advocate's argument, should be mitted. The reading of the paper was then finished. The Judge Advocate then proceeded to oler or pies of certain letters from Con. Porter to the Secretary of the No. vy, under the specification of discrespectful letters. The original being for particular reasons, required, the further reading of the copies was suspended. The Jag Advocate then called upon Cos. Porter for the production of a certain correspondence between his and Mr. Monroe, after the latter had gone out of office, which, and various orders, not precisely noted or recollected, had been taken, " sulted in an order for a cominis on, at the instance of the July Advocate, to take Mr. Monoch deposition. The last proposition recollected was a call upon Judge Advacate to apprise the " cused of the fact intended to proved by this correspondence, we the specification to which it applies. This being refused, an appeal and made to the court, who did at think it a court, who think it a case requiring their interference, in the present stage of the

Sargland Gagette ANNAPOLIS: T.T.R.S.DAY, JULY 23, 1825. the are authorised to state that CHRIS

TUPIER L. GANTE, esq. is a candidate of the county in the art legislature of this state.

APPOINTMENTS. by the Executive of Maryland, July 1825. John K. B. Emory, Treasurer of the Thomas K. Carroll, justice of the levy

art of Somerset county, vice John flanent of Somerses county, vice John Han-ey, deceased. Inse Bredell, Justice of the levy court afWercester county, vice Zadok Purnell,

reigned. William Clements, additional justice of Whim Elements, suttining parties of the peace for Montgomery county.

John Golt, additional justice of the peace for Queen Anne's county.

Those Counsarit, Clerk of the Council.

FIRE AT HUDSON,
Adestructive fire occurred at Hudson,
New-York on the evening of the 19th intion. By this calamity thirteen buildings, stant. By this calamity thirteen buildings, incipally dwelling-houses, and one woul ware house, a satinet weaving factory, and after out houses; use harns, and a few other out houses; were destroyed. The fire originated in a rable, to which, it is believed, it was designedly communicated.

SEXON SHEEP .- At the Sale of Saxn Shrep which took place in Brighton, dollars was given for a Ram, by Judge colorians was given for a ream, by single-colorian. This was the highest price item for a Ram, though many others cought upwards of 300 doilars. The high-aprice given for a Ewe was 235 dollars, he whole number of Sheep disposed of as 139.

The last Maryland Republican contains anotices igned "Many Voters," announc-ie JUSEPH HOWARD, esq. a candi-menta represent Anne Arundel county in enest general assembly of this state.

of the Treasury of the United States, and family, arrived in this city on Saturday last. nen's departure from England, with the fillowing remark: -- Mr. Rush, during dis long and important mission to this country, has had the gratification to secure to himself the unqualified esteem of both

MUNGO PARK'S JOURNAL. Liteloreign papers say, that "among o-her discoveries recently made in the inte-por of Africa, by Leut. Clapperson, after discressfully exploring the wilds where occessfully exploring the wilds where stongs Park lost his life, is the journal or of the journal of that celebrated traveller, when he last a tempted to discover e source of the Niger. This will be an ne source of

MELANCHOLY .- Doctor Ogden, a oung man of talent, who had resided for ometime at Riviere de Grace, in Canada. lometime at Riviere de Grace, in Canada, and who was engaged to marry a young woman in the neighbourhood, was found plated for his wedding.

Estract of a letter to the Editors of Na-

tional Intelligencer, dated Fort Erie, Upper Canada, June 27.
It stems but a few days since I wrote to you from the Chesapeake Bay, and I am sow in Upper Canada, seated, allalone, on the roins of Fort Erie, the scene of many a gallant exploit during the late war, and by deep heart-felt emotions are indescribable.

The Fort looks quite deserted, and it tally is so. One family, and one family also are the tenants of this memorable ace. The green grass waves over the Ortethes westest sweet-briars I ever say late riven up to beautify and adorn the part One rose bush, one solitary roses, grows near the right bastion, when the gallant Williams, M. Donough an Yamaugh; behaved so nobly, and where fierce and intrepid Drummond met hi add many a thistle rises in remem ics, as it were, of the brave Caledon who fell in the siege, and at the sto g of Fort Erie.

desperate effort to regain possession of his Fort, which had surrendered to Gei liven, in July 1814, and was then con randed by the brave Gaines, was made the British forces under Gen Drimmon as the 15th Angust following, but the a at ha 15th Angust following, but the a wlants were repulsed with great slaug er, having lost nearly 1,000 men, in k ed, wounded, and prisoners. At one tin hey got possession of the right basti-but, alter a bloody conflict in which mai will all bloody conflict, in which maintained price spirit winged its flight to oth face, the lost bastion was regained had mericans; the commanding office live of the parties which made the party. Col. Drummond and Col. Scott, bigg been killed and Col. Scott, and proceeds the party of the ing been killed, and Col. Fisher haviored defeated at every point, the Britistread to their camp.

The harbour at Fort Eric is said to b

has harbour at Port Erie is said to by grood one, but the village consists of warstered houses, and, like the Fois ruher a gloomy and deserted appears. The view, however, of Lake End of the thriving towns of Black Red Buffalo on the opposite shore, reas the prospect very beautiful.

REMARKABLE SHOT.

A singular accident happened one tim week, in Moscow, New York, in effect of a gun shot. A young man shottle with a riffe, the ball of which, a ompletely performing its purpose using cat, his arill in a fence at some ance, which only changed its direct and passing on struck a Mr. Simmons, imprend to be in an adjoining field, in which before the three of his fore to control a piece of his tore, to the fire of his tore, the control and fire of his tore, the control and fire of his tore, the control and fire of his tore, and fire hatth, broke out three of his lore to the hit off a piece of his tongue, and find odgeed in his seek. The ball was extend hy Dr. Hissell of Moscow, and we extend that the man is in a fair wa score. Geneses Republicad.